

Louisville Democrat.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1857.

Corruption Committee.

For years past occasional hints from Washington, not at all complimentary to the integrity of honorable members, have appeared in the public press. They became more and more common, until at last they were so definite and tangible as to call for investigation. The result implicated four members of Congress, and convicted one of two of very equivocal practices, to say the very least; and it would be too much charity to suppose that four only have been guilty. Perhaps others have the merit of hiding better than their colleagues. We don't believe that the evil has extended to any large proportion of Congressmen; but it is mortifying to be forced to the conclusion that any one entrusted with such responsibility should betray his trust, and sell his votes for gain. Formerly, officials entrusted with public money sometimes yielded to the temptation of using it, and came out defrauded; but this was not surprising. A constant handling of money was a perpetual temptation, which proved too strong for common virtue. A wise man once observed, that perhaps Judas would not have been a traitor if he had not carried the purse. But, that Legislators should sell their influence and their votes for money, is a much graver matter. A change has taken place. Officers holding, during the present administration, have received and disbursed, or kept the public money with fidelity; not a dollar has been lost by defalcations; but the corruption has assumed a different class of public agents. There is a reason for this, without supposing the times have degenerated, and that men have grown worse than they formerly were; and the reason is obvious. The Federal Government has engaged in a profligate course of expenditures for what are called internal improvements. It has been found easy to get an appropriation from Congress for any object that could muster friends enough to besiege the capitol at Washington. It is idle to remonstrate. Even a President's veto cannot arrest a bill that carries millions along with it. An object is never wanting, and its advocates are numerous and wealthy. The old guard of the Democratic party have always remonstrated, but they have not had the power to resist effectually this sort of profligacy; and the end is not yet. We still have countless millions of acres of land, and an overflowing treasury. There are fine opportunities to make a great deal of money, and such opportunities will not pass unimproved. If the tide of corruption is to be stopped, put an end to this course of profligate legislation. It was never designed that the Federal Government should engage in such business. It was not made for such a purpose. The necessity out of which this Union sprang was not the necessity for public improvements. These could be made without it. Later, however, if a man shows himself a little fastidious in voting away the public money or property, to make a road or improve the navigation of a river, he is an abstractionist; not up with the times. He is an enemy to internal improvements, and any profligate demagogue can beat him for sentiment in Congress. This vice in legislation has produced its legitimate fruit—corruption and profligacy. We must remove the fountain if we would stop the stream. Here are the opportunities and temptations. It will not do to present constantly to men such golden opportunities.

Another species of legislation becoming more and more common, is deleterious to public morals; not only in Congress, but elsewhere. Old claims, that improve by age, and whose merit is in proportion to their antiquity, afford excellent chances for speculation. Bounties to soldiers, urged by appeals to the gratitude of the country, turn out to be bounties to thousands of speculators, who make their per cent. out of all such bills. The revenue laws have been shaped to put money into the pockets of capitalists, and the subject is seldom broached in Congress without attracting to Washington an interested and mercenary lobby. A small per cent. on sugar or cotton puts millions more in well filled purses. Happily for us, we have got rid of a National Bank, and its unlimited means of corruption; and we have not yet allowed the Federal Government to glide into the bottomless abyss of a general system of internal improvement. Let the lesser means of corruption, however, have time to operate, and they will attract their kind of greater magnitude. We see no remedy for the evil but in a sound public opinion. Let the people watch with jealousy this tendency to profligate legislation. Require a candidate to account for appropriations of land and money, that are made with so much facility in these latter days. Let us try at least, to get back to the economy of earlier times. It is true, that it is popular to preach economy, but the member of Congress who attempts to practice on such preaching, when bills for squandering treasure on bounties, on internal improvements, or on other worthless claims come up will be left at home next time, by way of illustrating what the popular clamor for economy means.

Still, this profligate and unconstitutional legislation must be stopped, sooner or later, when their beautiful effects will be seen and felt, and then the remedy will be applied. It is high time now, if we must have more disgraceful scenes at Washington, they will come in due time, if the present policy is pursued.

The editor of the organ has paraded again a Free Soil letter of 1849, written by Fitch, recently elected to the United States Senate from Indiana. The limitation act has disposed of that long since. Fitch can plead bad raising, like the editor of the organ himself. Mr. Fillmore once wrote just such a letter; but when the responsibility fell upon him, he forgot his letter. Fitch has long since repudiated these opinions, and could not have been elected to the Senate by the Democracy of Indiana, if he had not been well understood on this point. The issues, as well as the political views of thousands have changed since 1849, and it is idle to quote them now, when not confirmed by recent declarations and acts, but on the other hand, notoriously retracted and condemned.

We see that the New York Herald is quite complimentary toward the President and the new Cabinet. What mean thing has been done, the President may be disposed to inquire, that commendation should come from such a quarter. It is probable, however, that Bennett is only making an overture for spoils; or, having failed to weather the storm successfully, has concluded to turn breezcock, and show the direction of the breeze. It remains to be seen if the good opinion of the Herald will be more injurious to the President than its opposition.

The inauguration—The inauguration of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge to-day, will compose one of the most splendid pageants in the history of similar events in this country. The ceremony will be witnessed by an assemblage unprecedented in point of numbers, and the incoming administration goes into power amid the most flattering pagentry and pomp.

The New Treaty with Mexico.

Our Minister has negotiated a new treaty with Mexico. There are different versions of it in the papers; but there is but one point on which they all agree, and that is, that we can lend to the government of Mexico a score of millions; the consideration on the other side is not distinctly made out so far. The treaty is in Washington, and may perhaps be submitted to the Senate. It is hardly necessary to give the different versions of its provisions; but it is now understood that we acquire no more territory by it. We are not certain, however, that it is not to the interest of the United States to lend a helping hand to Mexico, if that country is on the genuine Republican tack. It would make her a better and more profitable neighbor. If we can strengthen and fortify a constitutional Republic in our neighboring country, we shall do a service to humanity, to Mexico, and to ourselves. If the provisions of the treaty are such as to secure this result, we should not object to such an appropriation of money by a treaty. Mexico has had a long struggle for a Republic, running sometimes into anarchy, and sometimes into despotism. But why should we lose hope of her? Our governments have had such struggles, except our own. She has tried to follow our example, and if we should be betrayed into a little magnanimity to help her, without an immediate *quid pro quo*, it would do us no harm. Others may lend their assistance to our cost.

The Kansas Legislature has provided for a Convention to frame a State Constitution. Whether she has the requisite population or not is not yet ascertained; and Congress has not yet passed an act authorizing this State Convention. It is desirable that when Kansas does apply for admission into the Union, the question should not be embarrassed by collateral issues. We cannot, therefore, regard this movement of the Kansas Legislature as favorable to a quiet and deliberate settlement of a vexed question.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25, 1857.

Hon. John K. Kane.

DEAR SIR: The members of the Louisville Bar, hearing of your arrival in our city on the melancholy mission which has called you from the home, and appreciating your high character as a man and a jurist, have deputed us to tender to you their profound sympathy in the loss you have sustained in the death of your illustrious and heroic son.

We need not assure you that a nation claims participation in your grief. You must know that the reputation of your son belongs to the American public, and will be cherished as a part of the nation's wealth. His heroic devotion to humanity and science has conferred imperishable glory upon his country.

It must be to you, Sir, a proud, yet melancholy reflection, that the manly virtues which were so signally displayed in the life and conduct of your noble son, were implanted in his bosom by parental care.

We do not but that you are greatly indebted for the beautiful character he has left behind him to the precept and example of his loved and honored father.

Be pleased to accept assurances of our sympathy and respect.

HENRY PIRTELL,
W. F. BULLOCK,
THO. W. RILEY,
NAT. WOLFE,
JAMES SPEED,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
W. P. BOONE,
WM. S. BODLEY.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind and touching letter of the 25th of February. I cannot say to you how grateful it has been to my feelings.

Associated intimately with the members of our profession for almost forty years, I have learned to recognize their judgment as the truest and most elevated test of personal merit, and their sympathies as less liable than any others to be clouded or misled by accident or artifice. Judge then of the sincerity with which I thank you for the tribute you have paid to my noble son's memory.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your very obedient servant,

J. K. KANE.

TO HENRY PIRTELL, W. F. BULLOCK, THO. W. RILEY, NAT. WOLFE, JAMES SPEED, GEO. A. CALDWELL, W. P. BOONE, W. S. BODLEY, ESQUIRES.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

Second Congressional District.

Feb. 23, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me to speak, through your columns, a few words to the Democracy of Kentucky concerning the elections which are to come off this year. It is true that we have gained a victory which has no parallel in the political annals of this country, yet we should remember that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The course pursued in 1855 and '56 by the opponents of Democracy clearly demonstrates the fact that they entertain the most implacable malevolence against the Democratic party, and would stop to anything to defeat it; and though they are now in a forlorn and dilapidated condition, they may do much mischief, if they are not guarded against efficiently by the friends of law and order.

By reference to the official vote of last fall, and the last apportionment of representation, it will be seen that the majority in the next Legislature will be small, notwithstanding the large majority of the entire vote of the State which we received. That the opposition are assiduously striving to obtain the ascendency in the next Legislature is quite apparent; and no wonder that they are so doing, for having forfeited the respect and confidence of all estimable citizens, nothing but place and power can save them from the odium and execration which they have so richly merited. Many of them now condemn the Know-Nothing party, yet we have reason to believe they are meditating a blow more insidious and more destructive than the Know-Nothingism of last year.

Let the Democracy of the several counties be vigilant and careful whom they put forward to represent them in the legislative halls of our Commonwealth. Let them be men who will do honor to the party, and useful to the country. Let no personal interest or jealousy enter into their ranks; but let us consider the important business that will come before the next Legislature—not the least of which is the election of a United States Senator—and come up as one man to the charge, and we will drive our despised foes to corners darker and more remote than those from whence they emanated.

As to our congressional prospects, I think there is little doubt but that we will send a Democrat from this District. All eyes seem to be turned to Dr. S. O. Peyton as the candidate most deserving and able. He, Leonidas like, with but a Spartan band, boldly dared to offer himself to the people, and to the country. In '55, and gallantly did he lead that band forward, dealing death-blow on every hand, until, not so much conquered as tired with conquering, he fell amid the heaps of his slaughtered enemies.

Yours, &c.

JUNIOUS.

A chorister, wishing to improve on the lines—

"Oh may our hearts be true to found,"

"Like David's harp of solemn sound,"

submitted to his minister the following:

"Oh may our hearts be true to found,"

"Like David's harp of solemn sound,"

when the clergyman, still more to modernize the text, suggested, in ridicule, the following climax:

"Oh may our hearts be true to found,"

"Like David's harp of solemn sound,"

This last improvement so excellent that the chorister, as to induce him to be content, without further experiments, with the original best.

The following lines were written by a girl of fifteen years. A fitting tribute to a young heart to the immortal dead.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

Elegy to the Memory of Elisha Kent Kane.

Death claims us all. Another name

Is given to the list of great—

The soul of our noble hero lies

Will live in everlasting fame.

Had he, although but young in years,

Had trod the earth's remotest zone,

Where Franklin's life, with hopeless groans,

Was frozen in the Boreal spheres.

Stern Science claimed him as her own,

And yet his heart was large, and pure;

For human life he had a tear;

With gifts of love his life was strewn.

And though in Africa's savage mart,

Or baring in a Mexico's climate,

He still dispensed that balm sublime

That saves a soul and heals a heart.

Humanity his country's call,

When, where, or what his duty bled,

He, with unqualified promptness, did—

Thus won the toward praise of all.

He nobly fought the battle-life,

He bravely yielded up his breath;

Now dead he lies in peaceful earth,

Forever free from mortal strife.

Death claims us all, good, bad, and great;

Then leave us through life and time

To build our monuments sublime.

That endless years may know our fate.

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1857.

We cut the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date. The "wretch" is C. S. Maltby, whose name is now a household word in all the principal cities of the West.

Mr. Maltby's agency in Louisville is and has been for several years conducted by Mr. John A. McLaughlin. It is a fact not generally known among our people that, through the entire winter, when all of the principal rivers and bays were frozen up, and the "oyster business" suspended East, that here, and indeed at all other agencies of Mr. Maltby in the West, was kept up the supply the extract we publish below will show how it was done.

WHAT A WRETCH!—What would our readers say to the development that some enterprising individual, down among the oyster beds, has been feasting his backwoods people on the delicious delicacies of the sea, and that, in that shape, to the Baltimoreans, who (a) have a correspondent to the Clipper of the 13th inst. have been led to regard oysters as a birthday luxury, to which no outsiders can have the least shadow of a right. Hear what he says:

"The epicure has been deprived of his most palatable luxury, the invalid and convalescent have failed to procure the delicious bivalve, and the million in general have been entirely cut off from the great source of their winter repast of fried, raw, roasted, and stewed. All this time, however, strange to say, the denizens of the far West are enabled to tickle their palates at pleasure with an abundance of those delicious shells which are dried in the Baltimorean living upon the sea-board and adjacent to the very oyster beds. This curious circumstance, of course, cannot fail to cause considerable wonderment, and we, therefore, will attempt to explain the mystery. The great wealth of Oyster King, of Baltimore, has, since the closing of our harbor this winter, succeeded too well in monopolizing the greater portion of the cargoes of oysters, destined for our port, ere they leave the bay."

"Cargoes of fine fat bivalves may be on their way to this city to supply the demands of our Baltimore restaurants, but getting hampers in the ice, they are the appearance of an ice steamer, to tow them to New York, and then, steam-tugs, or would-be Oyster King has secured an interest. So soon as he hears an ice-boat is blocked in the bay, the King's man Friday is placed aboard, and as the ice melts, they steam toward the vessel, and the Captain thereof is informed that his vessel will only be towed up on condition that he will sell his cargo of oysters to the monopolist at the latter's own price. Now, if the poor Captain is obliged to accept, the cargo is landed at the Oyster King's Wharf, divested of their shells, packed up in cans, and railroaded off to feast the epicures of the West; while our restaurants, and the Baltimorean, are left to remain without a taste of the dainty bivalves."

What a monster! we hope our people will frown down such monopoly, and turn in and cut up, out of sheer revenge, all oysters that may send to the Western towns—particularly to Cincinnati—at fair prices.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD GRANTS.—The Legislature of Michigan has divided the lands donated to the State and granted to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and the amount granted is altogether between three and four millions of acres.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE.

Port Huron and Milwaukee;

Flint and Port Huron;

Flint and Port Huron;

Grand Rapids and Indiana.

All the above are in the Lower Peninsula.

The following are in the Upper Peninsula.

Antigonish and State-Line;

Antigonish and State-Line;

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Curious and Romantic History of Count de Morny's Bride.

GENEVA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

The chief topic of exciting conversation in the diplomatic-financial world, in which Geneva holds a high place, is the marriage of Count de Morny, celebrated on the 10th inst. in the Cabinet, with the Russian Princess Sophie Troubetzkoi.

About eight or nine years ago, the young Prince, with his father, Count de Morny, and a child, went to a boarding school in this vicinity. The romantic story of both is in the memory of all, and is now on every one's tongue.

Nineteen years ago, a Miss Oudine Poushkin, belonging to one of the oldest Russian families, young and beautiful, was maid of honor to the Empress Alexandra, wife of the deceased Nicholas. She lived at the Winter Palace, the Imperial residence, and in the winter of 1840, she was the bride of Count de Morny.

The Prince had no idea of marriage; the lady strayed from the paths of virtue; the affair became known; the Empress brought it to the notice of the Emperor, who was ordered to marry his victim within twenty-four hours. This was, of course, done; but Prince Sergius, on the very day of his marriage, resigned his commission and abandoned his wife.

A few months afterwards a young Princess was born. The abandoned mother married for a while her faithless spouse, but, finally, having accused the otherwise not to rigid opinion of the Count de Morny, of various *lascivious* with the gallants of the day, and among others with the veteran Ribesvierre. She at length left St. Petersburg, on a traveling tour, stayed some time in Geneva, and settled at last in Paris, where she died the victim of the cholera.

After this event, the mother withdrew her daughter from Geneva, and both returned to St. Petersburg, where the young Princess was to finish her education in a monastery—an aristocratic educational establishment under the direct supervision of the Empress.

Prince Sergius, her father, after leaving the army, resided for some years in Paris, and afterwards in Italy, where his health was such that he was known as the friend of the celebrated Tagliani, husband of her daughter, and possessor of one of the most charming villas on the Lake of Como. In 1849 and 1850, Prince Sergius returned to St. Petersburg, where he got the Count de Morny the fortune to ensure a young girl of good fortune. The couple tried to run away, but were caught at Constantinople just as they were on the point of leaving for Germany.

Such is the romantic story of the present Countess de Morny. She, like her husband, is an *enfant de Paris*. Both her father and mother were of French extraction, and her education was given by her mother, who was very poor, and should be true that the Emperor awarded an income of \$30,000 a year on the understanding that she was to be married to the Emperor's son, and that she was to be married to the Emperor's son, and that she was to be married to the Emperor's son.

As to the projected marriage between the Count de Morny and Miss Maltby, of New York, those who know positively affirm that a difference in religious views was not a cause of the match being broken off, but that positive refusal of the Countess de Morny to marry her brother to commit a *mesalliance*.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, John A. McLaughlin, aged 40 years, of Louisville, Ky.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his wife, Mrs. McLaughlin, at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Interment in the cemetery at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

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GROCERIES, &C.

RIES.
boxes Star Candles;
do pressed Tallow Candles;
do Rosin Soap;
pkgs Gunpowder Tea;
boxes Italian Vermorelli;
cases Sardines;
4 pipes pure French Brandy, in bond;
bottles Champagne, Billecart Salmon;
do do, Piper Heidsieck, genuine;
boxes Cabinet Champagne;
do superior Caviar, oil;

do. Haiti Barzac, white;
buckets Amosac Cordial;
Soda Corks;
gross 1 barrel Wine Brandy; for sale by
BLANCHAGNIEL, MOORE & MURRAY.

NR.—35 HHDS STRICTLY
Sugar just received per steamer Jno. Mont-
ford for sale by
BLANCHAGNIEL, MOORE & MURRAY.

NR.—25 HHDS PRIME NEW
Sugar, received per Florida, and for sale by

O.
 ible prime Land;
 kago de do; for sale by
 CORNWALL & BRO.
 INS. — 150 BOXES MR AND
 for Racine for sale by
 WALLACE POPE & CO.
 NGES. — 100 BOXES SICILY, IN

order, landing from Eclipse and for sale
FONDA & MORRIS.

WICKING YARN.--25 REELS PACK.
Yarn in store and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.
Boxes received per Florida and for sale by
FONDA & MORRIS.

RED ROPE AND COTTON ROPE

and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

LOUIS FLOUR.—25 BARRELS
Mill Flour, received per Southerner, and for
cash D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

F.—200 BOXES GERMAN SOAP
Made by GOSNOLD CORNWALL & BROS.

FREE.

do Langueira
do Java

do where and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

Rectifying Tube.
SHING TO ENLARGE OUR
rectifying business, we offer for sale cheap,
1. The barrel Rectifier;
2. Rectifying Tube.
We are now in use and in good order, and will
ship barrels per day.
JOHN H. McILVAINE & SON.

Main, Calcutta Seventh St
 EGAR.—500 BBL'S CIDER VIN.
 for in store and for sale by
 WADDUX & SMITH, 27 Third st.
 SINS.
 in boxes MR Jennings;
 do Lacey do; for sale by
 WALLACE TOPE & CO.
 UR—NOW BEING RECEIVED

nity "Parson's Mills," a lot of superior
 flour, and also a lot of fine Flour.
 FRANCIS BARKER,
 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 LARGE LOT OF FANCY AND
 BASKET'S at
 ANDERSON'S.
 ROYAL CHINA, BENGAL AND
 Worcester Faience at
 ANDERSON'S.

DRIES.
 10 bags Rio Coffee;
 20 cases Jones & Co.'s Ale, in platt bottles;
 20 do Ashlop's do do do
 15 do London Porter, do do
 10 boxes German Saus;
 10 bbls Boston, Ice-creamers' use;
 20 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
 20 bbls No. 1 and a Hand Oil,
 and for sale by
CORNWALL & BRO.

5 coils Manila Rope;
1000 lbs. Iron, for sale by
CURD & CO.

2—40 CASKS ALLSOPP AND
100's Pilsener Beer for sale by
EDMUND WALL & BRO.

KW. HEAT FLOUR—250 BAGS
navitana, to arrive, and for sale by
FELIX SON & SON.

STERS.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT
an invoice of packed 1/2 c.ysters, which we
cheap. **RO** OWEN & STROTHER.

P.
boxes German Saus:
do No. 1 **W**, for sale by
CORNWALL & BRO.

GESE.
on boxes Pineapple

de l'ancien du 7; for sale by
WILLIAM POPE & CO.
Teas Have Advanced!
FORTY CHESTS ASSORTED
Green and Black Teas on hand, which we will
sell at invoice cost and charges, to a prompt
cash order, at a sacrifice. To be had of Messrs.
JOHN B. McILVAIN & SON,
NILLA ROPE.—100 COILS AS-

100 do. Mandala, Report, stage and for sale by
 D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

 R. PITCH, AND ROSIN.
 100 do. Lids Tar;
 200 do. Rosin;
 50 do. Pitch, lustern and for sale by
 D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

 ARCH.
 100 boxes Fox's Search;
 50 do do do. for sale by

WINE WALL & BRO.
WIDIES.—FOREIGN AND DO-
EST PRODUCE, FINEST, SUGARS, CATCHUPS, WINES,
&c. for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO., Third st.

OUR! FLOUR!!—200 BARRELS
of good Indiana Flour in store and for sale by
MADEEN & SMITH, 27 Third st.

RE HIRE.—A GOOD COOK. CALL

103 THURSTON & ELY.
OVER SEED.—100 BBLs. RE-
CEIVED this day, per Jeddah, via Railroad, and
by THURSTON & ELY,
Main street, near Second.
BAKING BISCUITS.—WE HAVE
supply on hand, received direct from Huntley &
of Reading, Eng. land. For Invants, these Biscuits
most desirable; and, as a Wine or Tea Biscuit
pressed. Persons by

J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

SESE, & C.

do boxes Pineapple Cheese;
do do Orange County do;
do do Lemons with Sparkling and Dry Wines;
do do Star Candy for sale by

WALLACE POPE & CO.

KUM.—150 BALES OAKUM IN
re and for sale by

D. S. BEXEDICT & SON

DEN SIRU P.—10 BBLS PHIL-
 adelphi Siru up rice level and for sale by
 W. & H. BORKHARDT, 47 Market st
 KLES.—35 BOXES ASSORTED
 k's are just received per steamer Clara Dean and
 W. & H. BORKHARDT, 47 Market st.
 AR.—75 HHDS PRIME AND

Sugar for sale by
THURSTIN & ELY.

CLASSES.—150 BBLs AND HALF
bbls in store and for sale by
THURSTIN & ELY.

DRIES.
boxes Soap;
boxes Tobacco;
boxes Starch;
boxes Tea, green and black.
crates, &c.

dozen Indigo;
dozen Rickets;
nests Tybs;
dozen Brooms;
boxes Candles;

THURSTIN & ELY

HT COOPERAGE.
60 Half-Barrels;
60 Ten-gallon Kaces;
60 Five do do, for sale by
MADDUX & SMITH, 37 Third st.

100 lbs English Walnuts, new crop;
 100 lbs Filberts, do;
 per Florida and for sale by
FONDA & MORRIS.
ETHING EXTRA. — 20 HALF-
 superior Green and Black Tom, bought ex-
 our family trade.
HIBBITT & SON, 400 Market st.
SH TOMATOES & PEACHES.—

large quantity of fresh Tomatoes and Peaches,
for family trade, for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO., Third st.

DRIES.

- a) dozen quart cans fresh Peaches;
- 10 do pint bottles fresh Pineapple.
- 10 do quart cans fresh Tomatoes;
- 10 whole, 1/2, and 1/4 boxes Raisins;
- 10 bins fresh Pecans;
- 10 cases Brandy (cherries);
- 10 do do Peaches;
- 10 Opera Receipts; 10 Receipts;

Half-Spanish Claret, for sale low by
A. MORIE, Confectioner,
No. 20 Third street above Main.

ER VINEGAR. — 75 BBLs Cl-
and Wina Vinegar in store and for sale by
A. M. FONDA, 35 Fourth st.

S. — 950 KEGS NAILS, ASST'D,
sold by [ja77] GURD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES,
Flour, and Tea Store, No. 400 Market
between Second and Third.
SALT

LE MOLASSES.—A SUPPLY
received and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.